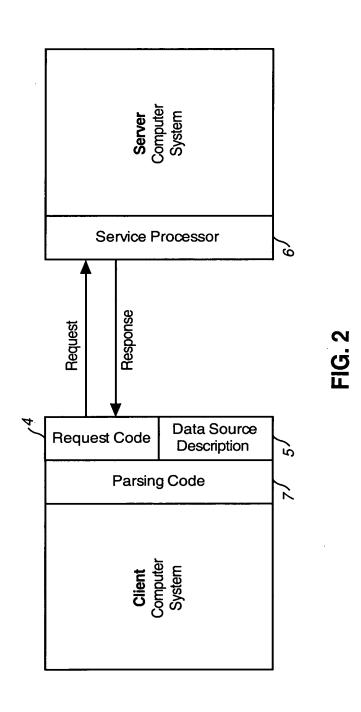


. . .



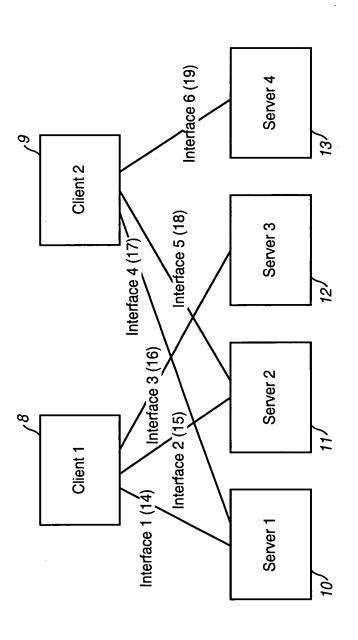


FIG. 3

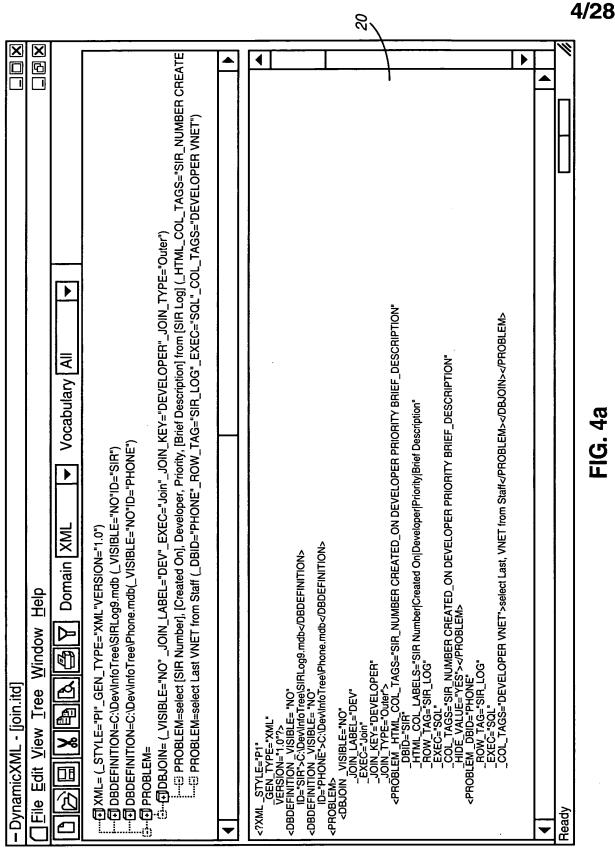
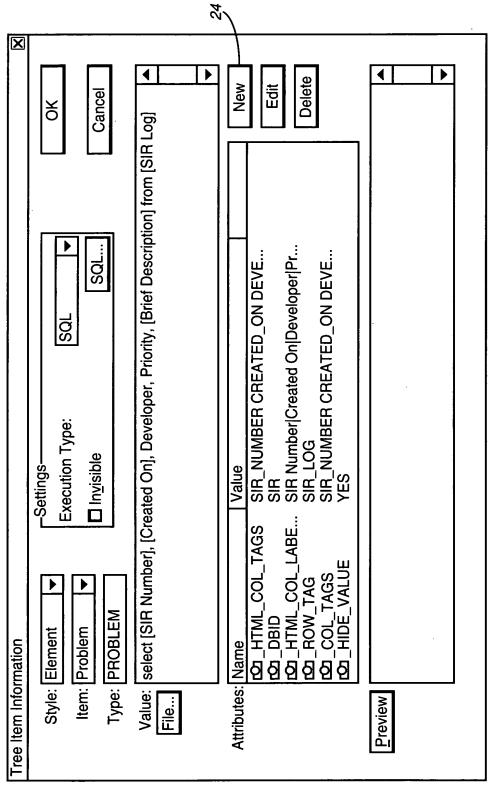


 FIG. 4b



The transfer are the the transfer that the the transfer term to the tran

FIG. 4c

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FIG. 4d

Figure 5. System Parameter File page 1

```
<?XML VERSION="1.0"?>
    <GENERAL>
       <DOMAINS>
         <DOMAIN NAME="XML">
           <_STYLE KEY="ELEM"
                   LABEL="Element"><%T%A>%V%C</%T></_STYLE>
           < STYLE KEY="PI"
                  LABEL="Processing Instruction"><?%T%V%A?></_STYLE>
 8
           <_STYLE KEY="COMMENT"
 9
                  LABEL="Comment"><!-- %V --></_STYLE>
10
           <_STYLE KEY="TEXT"
11
                  LABEL="Text">%V</_STYLE>
12
           <_STYLE KEY="CDATA"
13
                  LABEL="CDATA"><! [CDATA[ $V ] ]></ STYLE>
14
           <EMPTY EMPTY_STYLES="ELEM"><%T%A/></EMPTY>
15
           <HEADER>
16
              <?xml version="1.0"?></HEADER>
17
           <EXTENSION SYSTEM="c:\dev\agentview\Release\AgentView"
18
                  LABEL="View"/></DOMAIN>
19
         <DOMAIN NAME="Key-Value">
20
           <_STYLE KEY="ELEM"
21
                  LABEL="Element">%T="%V"%C</_STYLE>
22
           <HEADER>
23
24
             <DOCTYPE /></HEADER></DOMAIN></DOMAINS>
25
      <EXEC_TYPES>
26
        <EXEC_TYPE KEY="SQL"
27
                LABEL="SQL"/>
28
        <EXEC_TYPE KEY="ADO"
               ~LABEL="ADO"/>
         <EXEC_TYPE KEY="SHELL"
30
                LABEL="Shell"/>
31
         <EXEC_TYPE KEY="JOIN"
32
33
                LABEL="Join"/></EXEC_TYPES></GENERAL>
34
    <DEFINITIONS>
      <DEFAULT OUTPUT FONT SIZE>24</DEFAULT_OUTPUT_FONT_SIZE>
35
      <DEFAULT_OUTPUT_FONT>Courier New</DEFAULT_OUTPUT_FONT>
<ATTR_COL_LABEL_SEP>I</ATTR_COL_LABEL_SEP>
36
37
      <attr_exec>_exec</attr_exec>
38
      <SPLIT HORIZ>1</split_HORIZ>
39
      <NORMALIZE NAME REPLACE CHARS> ./$</NORMALIZE NAME_REPLACE_CHARS>
<NORMALIZE_NAME_MAKE_UPPER>O</NORMALIZE_NAME_MAKE_UPPER>
40
41
      <XML_CHAR_MAP><=[>=]</XML_CHAR_MAP>
42
      <TREE_VIEW_FORMAT>Type &T, Attrs: &A, Value=&V</TREE_VIEW_FORMAT></DEFINITIONS>
43
    <VOCABULARIES>
44
      <VOCAB KEY="ALL"
45
             LABEL="All">
46
        <attribute name="ID"/>
47
        <attribute name="JOIN_KEY"/>
<attribute name="JOIN_LABEL"/>
<attribute values="Outer Inner"</pre>
48
49
50
                presence="IMPLIED"
51
                atttype="ENUMERATION"
name="_JOIN_TYPE"
52
53
                default="Outer"/>
54
        <attribute name="_CASE"/>
<attribute name="_SWITCH"/>
<attribute name="_SORT_BY"/>
55
56
57
         <attribute values="YES NO"
59
                presence="IMPLIED"
                atttype="ENUMERATION"
name="_CHILDREN_THREADS"
61
                default="YES"/>
        <attribute values="YES NO"
63
64
                presence="IMPLIED"
65
                atttype="ENUMERATION"
                name="_SKIP"
                default="YES"/>
67
        <attribute values="YES NO"
69
                presence="IMPLIED"
                atttype="ENUMERATION"
70
71
                name="_HIDE_VALUE"
```

þ.

Figure 5. System Parameter File page 2

```
default="YES"/>
          <attribute values="DAO ODBC ADO XML XDF"
  73
                 presence="IMPLIED"
  74
  75
                 atttype="ENUMERATION"
  76
                 name=" DBTYPE"
                 default="ODBC"/>
  77
          <attribute name="_DBID"/>
<attribute values="YES NO XML"
  78
  79
                 presence="IMPLIED"
 80
                 atttype="ENUMERATION"
name="_PARSE"
default="YES"/>
 81
 82
 83
          <attribute name="_IMPORT"/>
<attribute name="_MAX_ROWS"/>
<attribute values="XML ITD XDF TEXT"
    presence="IMPLIED"</pre>
 84
 85
 86
 87
                 atttype="ENUMERATION"
name="_IMPORT_TYPE"
 88
 89
                 default="XML"/>
 90
          <elementType id="BELLEVUE">
 91
 92
            <any/></elementType>
 93
          <elementType id="REDMOND">
 94
             <any/><:/elementType>
 95
          <elementType id="SEATTLE">
 96
            <any/></elementType>
 97
          <elementType id="FORSALE">
             <any/></elementType>
 98
          <elementType id="DBDEFINITION">
 99
100
            <string/></elementType>
101
          <elementType id="DBJOIN">
102
            <any/></elementType>
          <elementType id="INPUT">
103
104
            <string/></elementType>
105
          <elementType id="PROBLEM">
            <any/></elementType>
106
107
          <elementType id="GENERAL">
108
            <any/></elementType>
109
          <elementType id="CUSTOMER">
110
            <any/></elementType>
          <elementType id="PROPERTY">
111
            <any/></elementType>
112
          <elementType id="CONTACT">
113
            <any/></elementType>
114
          <elementType id="COMPONENT">
115
116
            <any/></elementType>
117
          <elementType id="AgentLogout">
118
            <any/></elementType>
119
          <elementType id="AgentReady">
120
            <any/></elementType>
121
          <elementType id="AgentNotReady">
122
            <any/></elementType>
123
          <elementType id="AgentNotBusy">
124
            <any/></elementType>
125
          <elementType id="Established">
            <any/></elementType>
126
          <elementType id="CallInbound">
127
128
            <any/></elementType>
          <elementType id="CallOutbound">
129
130
            <any/></elementType>
          <elementType id="CallWork">
131
132
            <any/></elementType>
133
          <elementType id="Released">
134
            <any/>:/elementType>
          <elementType id="CallHold">
135
136
            <any/></elementType>
137
          <ELEMENTS>
            <DBDEFINITION ICON INDEX="142"</pre>
138
                   LABEL="Database"/>
139
            <INPUT ICON INDEX="143"
140
                   LABEL="Input Parameter"/></ELEMENTS></VOCAB>
141
       <VOCAB content="CLOSED"
142
```

Figure 5. System Parameter File page 3

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```
KEY="PROB"
143
               LABEL="Problem Log">
144
          <attribute name="_JOIN_KEY"/>
<attribute name="_JOIN_LABEL"/>
145
146
147
          <attribute values="Outer Inner"
                 presence="IMPLIED"
148
                 atttype="ENUMERATION"
149
                 name="_JOIN_TYPE"
150
                 default="Outer"/>
151
          <attribute name="CASE"/>
<attribute name="SWITCH"/>
<attribute name="SORT_BY"/>
152
153
154
155
          <attribute values="YES NO"
                 presence="IMPLIED"
156
                 atttype="ENUMERATION"
157
                 name=" SKIP"
158
                 default="YES"/>
159
          <attribute values="YES NO"
160
                 presence="IMPLIED"
161
                 atttype="ENUMERATION"
162
                 name="_HIDE_VALUE"
default="YES"/>
163
164
          <elementType id="DBDEFINITION">
165
            <string/></elementType>
166
          <elementType id="INPUT">
167
            <string/></elementType>
168
169
          <elementType id="PROBLEM">
170
            <any/></elementType>
          <elementType id="LOGOUT">
171
172
            <any/></elementType>
173
          <elementType id="READY">
174
            <any/></elementType>
175
          <elementType id="NOTBUSY">
176
            <any/></elementType>
          <elementType id="NOTREADY">
177
178
            <any/></elementType>
179
          <ELEMENTS>
180
            <DBDEFINITION ICON_INDEX="142"</pre>
                   LABEL="Database"/>
181
            <INPUT ICON INDEX="143"
182
                   LABEL="Input Parameter"/></ELEMENTS></VOCAB>
183
184
       <VOCAB DTD="news.dtd"
185
              KEY="SCRIPTINGNEWS"
              LABEL="ScriptingNews-DTD"/></VOCABULARIES>
186
     <ELEMENTS>
187
       <BELLEVUE ICON_INDEX="135"</pre>
188
              LABEL="Bellevue"/>
189
       <CUSTOMER ICON_INDEX="138"</pre>
190
              LABEL="Customer"/>
191
       <DBDEFINITION ICON_INDEX="142"</pre>
192
              LABEL="Database"/>
193
       <FORSALE ICON_INDEX="139"
LABEL="For Sale"/>
194
195
       <GENERAL ICON_INDEX="145"
196
             LABEL="General"/>
197
       <INPUT ICON_INDEX="143"
198
              LABEL="Input Parameter"/>
199
       <DBJOIN ICON_INDEX="144"
    LABEL="Join Children"/>
200
201
202
       <PROBLEM ICON_INDEX="147"
              LABEL="Problem"
203
```

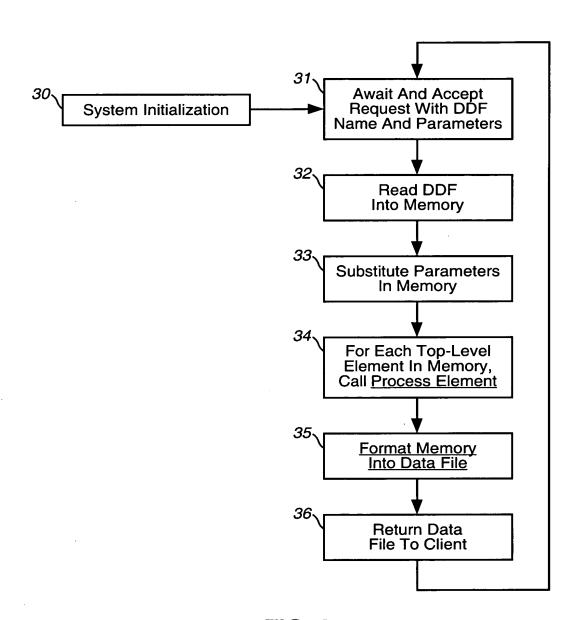
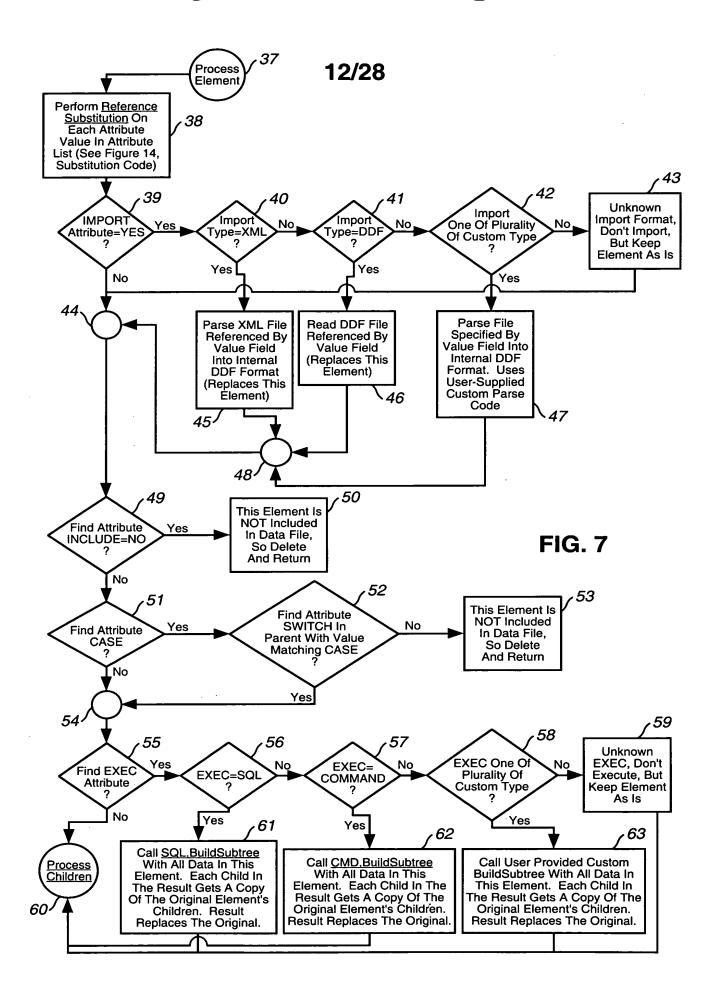
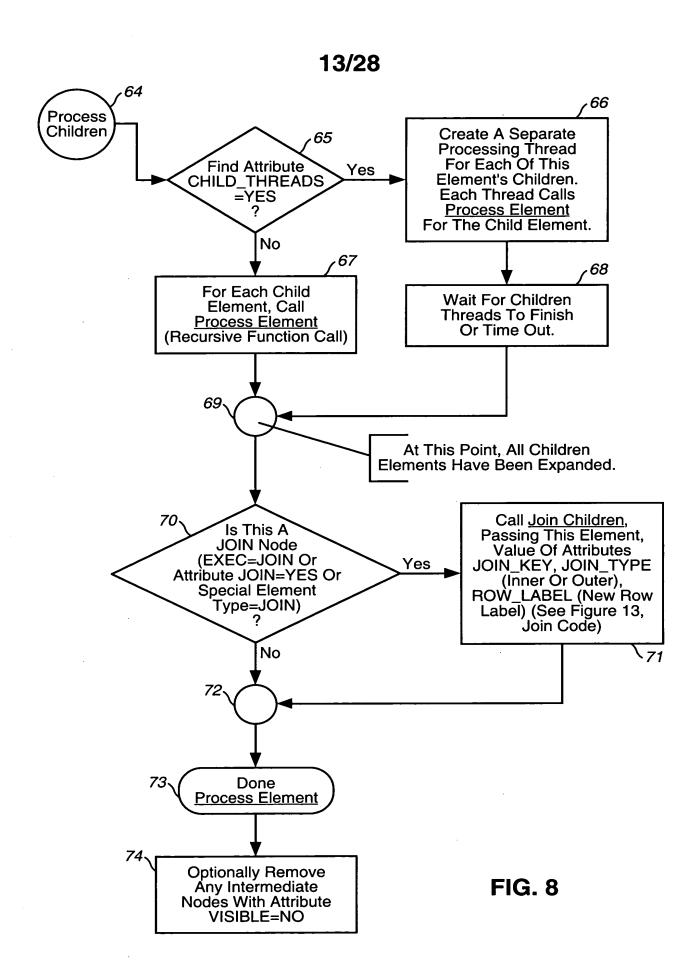


FIG. 6





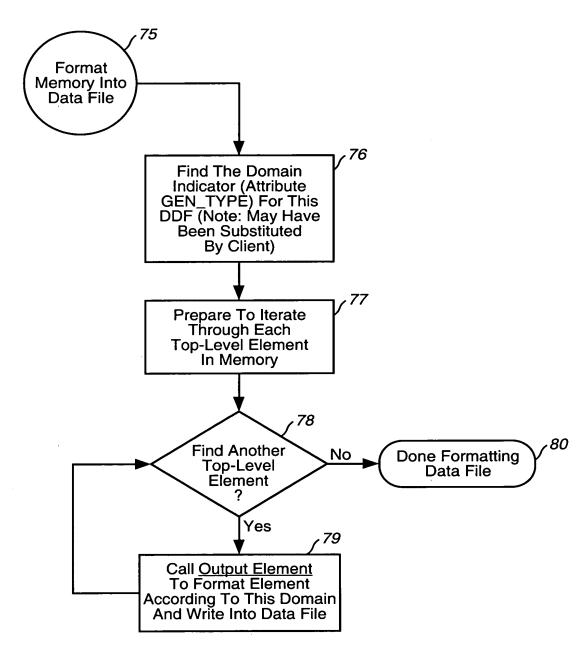
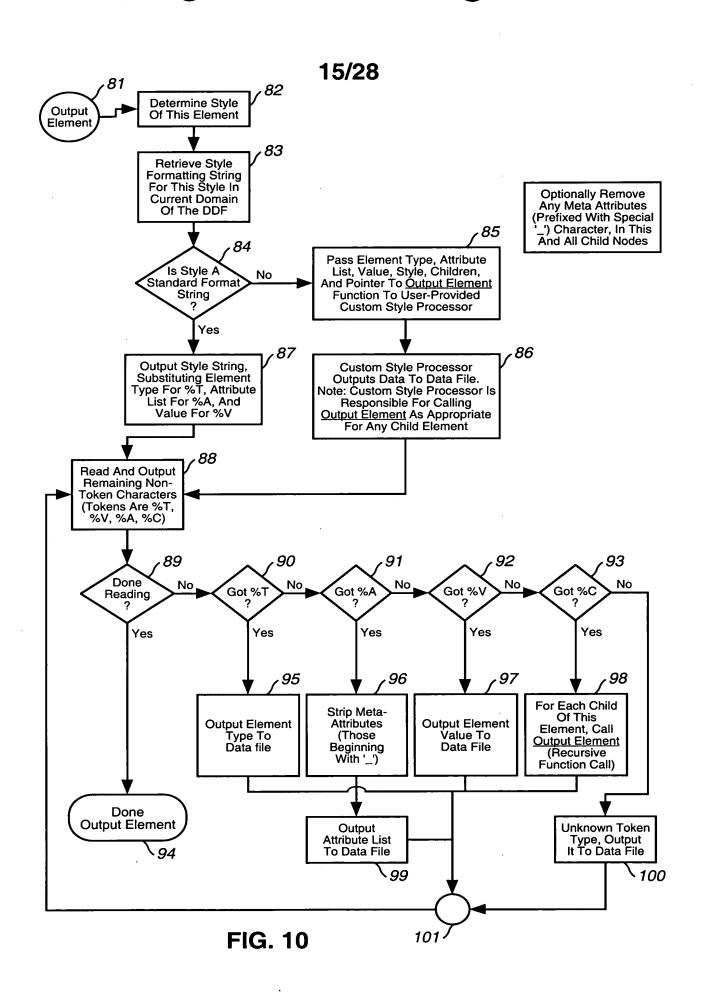
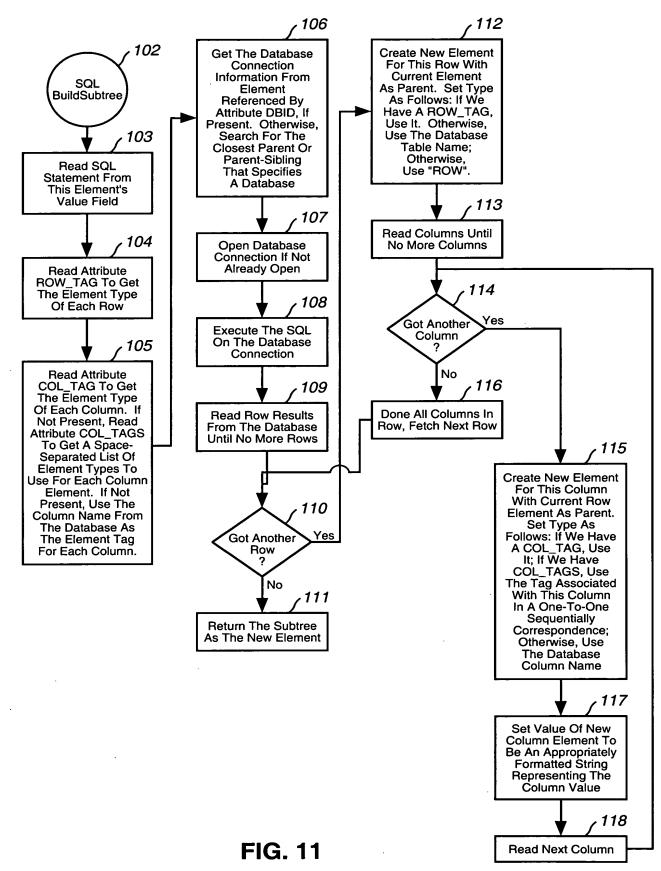


FIG. 9





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Create New Element

Figure 13. Join Code page 1

```
// this code called from within Process Element, at the point where we need to check if
JOIN is requested.
// execute any intermediate level nodes
   if (sExecType.CompareNoCase(TOKEN_JOIN) == 0) {
       CTreeItem *pBaseItem, *pJoinItem;
       CString
                   sJoin;
       CString sJoinKey;
       CString sJoinLabel;
       JoinType joinType;
POSITION basePos;
       // parameters for the join:
       // JOIN TYPE: INNER, OUTER
// JOIN_KEY: the key used to check the join condition
       //
           JOIN_LABEL: the new key for the joined row
       // find join parameters
       SearchAttributeValue(CString(TOKEN_JOIN_TYPE),sJoin);
       if (sJoin.CompareNoCase(TOKEN_JOIN_OUTER) == 0)
           joinType = OuterJoin;
           joinType = InnerJoin;
       // get join key
       SearchAttributeValue(CString(TOKEN_JOIN_KEY), sJoinKey);
       SearchAttributeValue(CString(TOKEN_JOIN_LABEL),sJoinLabel);
       // take the first child as the source of the join,
       // join the second
       basePos = m_childList.GetHeadPosition();
       pBaseItem = (CTreeItem *) m_childList.GetNext( basePos );
       while (basePos != NULL) {
           pJoinItem = (CTreeItem *) m_childList.GetNext( basePos );
pBaseItem = pBaseItem->Join(pJoinItem,sJoinKey,sJoinLabel,joinType);
           ASSERT_VALID(pBaseItem);
       // now prune all children and replace with the new base
       for (pos = m_childList.GetHeadPosition(); (prevPos = pos) != NULL; ) {
           pChildItem = (CTreeItem *) m_childList.GetNext( pos );
           m_childList.RemoveAt( prevPos ); // remove what's at prevPos
           delete pChildItem;
       // add the generated children to this node
       for (pos = pBaseItem->m_childList.GetHeadPosition(); (prevPos = pos) != NULL; ) {
           pChildItem = (CTreeItem *) pBaseItem->m_childList.GetNext(pos);
pChildItem->m_pParent = this; // reset the parent
           ASSERT_VALID(pChildItem);
           m_childList.AddTail(pChildItem);
           pBaseItem->m_childList.RemoveAt( prevPos ); // remove what's at prevPos
           ASSERT VALID(this);
       )
   ) // end TOKEN_JOIN
// Join - join the input subtree children with the current subtree's children,
// returning a new subtree as the result. The resulting parent is a copy of
// 'this', with joined children
CTreeItem *CTreeItem::Join(CTreeItem *pJoinTree,
                            CString sJoinKey,
                                                     // key to join on
                            CString sRowLabel,
                                                     // new row label
                            JoinType joinType)
    POSITION pos0;
    CTreeItem *pItem0, *pNewSubtree, *pSubtree0, *pSubtree1;
```

Figure 13. Join Code page 2

```
ASSERT VALID(pJoinTree);
// operate on the longest list as the source
if (m childList.GetCount() >= pJoinTree->m_childList.GetCount()) {
    pSubtree0 = this;
    pSubtreel = pJoinTree;
else (
    pSubtreel = this;
    pSubtree0 = pJoinTree;
// create the join subtree to hold results
PNewSubtree = new CTreeItem(m_sKey, m_sValue, m_attrList, m_pParent);
// now do list0 JOIN list1
for (pos0 = pSubtree0->m_childList.GetHeadPosition(); pos0 != NULL; ) {
    CTreeItem *pKeyItem, *pTargetItem, *pMergedItem;
pItem0 = (CTreeItem *) pSubtree0->m_childList.GetNext(pos0);
    // find the value of the row's Join Key item.
    pKeyItem = pItem0->SearchSubtree(
    (CString) TOKEN_WILDCARD + "/" + sJoinKey, TOKEN_WILDCARD);
    // as long as we find a join key, try and join
    if (pKeyItem) (
         // search the join subtree for "*/*/JOIN_KEY/pKeyItem->m_sValue"
         if ((pTargetItem = pSubtree1->SearchSubtree(
             (CString) TOKEN_WILDCARD + "/"
             + TOKEN WILDCARD + "/
             + sJoinKey,
             pKeyItem->m_sValue)) != NULL) (
             // we have a join on this "row"
             CTreeItem *pNewItem = new CTreeItem(*pItem0);
             pNewItem->m_pParent = pNewSubtree; // set the parent
             if (!sRowLabel.IsEmpty())
                 pNewItem->m_sKey = sRowLabel;
             // merge for the join. Note that pTargetItem points to the
             // item containing the join key. We want to join at the row
// level, which is the parent of this node.
             pMergedItem = pNewItem->Merge(pTargetItem->m_pParent);
             delete pNewItem;
             pMergedItem->RemoveDups();
                                             // remove any dup children
             // add the joined child to the new parent
             pMergedItem->m_pParent = pNewSubtree;
             ASSERT_VALID(pMergedItem);
             pNewSubtree->m_childList.AddTail(pMergedItem);
        else if (joinType == OuterJoin) {
             CTreeItem *pNewItem = new CTreeItem(*pItem0);
             pNewItem->m pParent = pNewSubtree;
             pNewItem->m_sKey = sRowLabel;
             pNewSubtree->m_childList.AddTail(pNewItem);
    else if (joinType == OuterJoin) {
        CTreeItem *pNewItem = new CTreeItem(*pItem0);
        pNewItem->m_pParent = pNewSubtree;
        pNewItem->m_sKey = sRowLabel;
        pNewSubtree->m_childList.AddTail(pNewItem);
// return the joined tree
ASSERT_VALID(pNewSubtree);
return pNewSubtree;
```

Figure 13. Join Code page 3

```
// Merge - Merge 'this' children with the input children, returning a newly
// created subtree
CTreeItem *CTreeItem::Merge(CTreeItem *pMergeTree)
    CTreeItem *pTreeItem = new CTreeItem(*this); // copy current tree
    POSITION pos;
   .CTreeItem *pChildItem, *pNewChild;
    // copy each subtree to target
    for (pos = pMergeTree->m_childList.GetHeadPosition(); pos != NULL; ) {
        pChildItem = (CTreeItem *) pMergeTree->m_childList.GetNext( pos );
        pNewChild = new CTreeItem(*pChildItem);
        pNewChild->π_pParent = pTreeItem;
        pTreeItem->π_childList.AddTail(pNewChild);
    return(pTreeItem);
// RemoveDups - remove and delete duplicate children. Two children are
// considered dups if they have the same sKey, sValue, and sAttributes
VOID CTreeItem::RemoveDups()
   POSITION pos, posl, prevPos;
CTreeItem *pTreeItem, *pTargetItem;
    // for each child, remove any dup later in the list
for (pos = m_childList.GetHeadPosition(); pos != NULL; ) {
       pTargetItem = (CTreeItem *) m_childList.GetNext( pos );
       // see if target is anywhere else in list, remove if so
       posl = pos;
       while ((prevPos = pos1) != NULL) (
           pTreeItem = (CTreeItem *) m_childList.GetNext( posl );
           if (pTreeItem->m_sKey == pTargetItem->m_sKey
               && pTreeItem->m_sValue == pTargetItem->m_sValue
&& pTreeItem->m_attrList == pTargetItem->m_attrList) {
               m_childList.RemoveAt( prevPos ); // remove at prevPos
               delete pTreeItem;
           }
       }
   }
// SearchSubtree - find the first tree item in the subtree given the path
// The subtree path may contain the wildcard character '*', which indicates
// all children of that node should be searched.
// Example: SearchSubtree("*/CUST_ID", "000128") searches all children
// of the current subtree 'this' for the first child with key 'CUST ID' and
// value '000128'.
CTreeItem *CTreeItem::SearchSubtree(CString sSearchPath, CString sValue)
   BOOL pathEnd;
   CString sKey, sRemains;
         iLoc:
   int
   POSITION pos;
   CTreeItem *pChildItem, *pFound;
   // search all children for the given path component
   iLoc = sSearchPath.Find(SLASH_CHAR);
   if (iLoc >= 0) {
       sKey = sSearchPath.Left(iLoc);
       sRemains = sSearchPath.Mid(iLoc + 1);
pathEnd = FALSE;
   }
```

Figure 13. Join Code page 4

```
else {
    sKey = sSearchPath;
    pathEnd = TRUE;
}

// if we're at the end of the path, check to see if this node is it.
if (pathEnd) {
    // we have a match if:
    // 1) exact match, 2) sKey is wildcard and value matches,
    // 3) sKey matches and sValue is wildcard, 4) both wildcard
    if (im skey == sKey && m sValue == sValue)
        || (sKey == TOKEN_WILDCARD && m sValue == sValue)
        || (m skey == sKey && sValue == TOKEN_WILDCARD)
        || (sKey == TOKEN_WILDCARD && sValue == TOKEN_WILDCARD) )
        return this;
}

// for each child, remove any dup later in the list
for (pos = m_childList.GetHeadPosition(); pos != NULL; ) {
    pChildItem = (CTreeItem *) m_childList.GetNext( pos );
    // not the end of path, so keep searching if this is allowable path
    if (sKey == "*" || sKey == pChildItem->m_sKey) {
        if (ipFound = pChildItem->SearchSubtree(sRemains,sValue)) != NULL)
            return pFound;
    }
}

// if we got here and we're at the end of the path, we didn't find it
return NULL;
```

Figure 14. Substitution Code page 1

```
// find and replace all substitution strings. A substitutable token has the form
     // %%REF. %% represents the token prefix, which can be changed by setting the
    // parameter TOKEN_PREFIX. REF is an internal document reference of the form
// <complex-path>.<attr>. The "." character is the attribute specifier, and can be
     // changed by setting the ATTR_DESIGNATOR system parameter.
     // See CTreeItem::GetTreeItemComplexPath for complex-path definition.
    // If <complex-path>. is omitted, /INPUT.<attr> is assumed, and the token
    // evaluates to the attribute value of <attr> in the INPUT element. If a path
    // is given with no <attr>, then the token evaluates to the value of the resulting // element. Some examples: %%FILENAME is transformed to /INPUT.FILENAME, which
    // evaluates to the value of the FILENAME attribute in the INPUT element.
    // ../ITEM.ID evaluates to the value of the ID attribute in the current parent's
    // ITEM element.
    -CString CTreeItem::Substitution(CString &input, bool bKeyMap)
                                  402
400
        CString sRemains = input;
        CString sToken, sResult;
        CString sDef, sValue;
        CTreeItem *pDefItem, *pRoot;
        bool bReplaceSpecial=FALSE;
         TCHAR cReplace;
        int iLoc=0, iLoc1, len;
        CString sAttr, sPath, sLast;
        len = sRemains.GetLength();
        sResult = input;
        // search for the INPUT element
        pRoot = TreeRoot();
        // parse the input string for replacement tokens
            sRemains = sResult;
            iLoc = sRemains.Find(TOKEN_PREFIX);
            if (iLoc < 0) // all substitutions performed
                break;
            iLoc += TOKEN_PREFIX_LEN;
            sRemains = sRemains.Mid(iLoc);
            // get end of line or space to end this token
            sToken = sRemains.SpanIncluding(PARAM_CHARS);
            // if this is single name token, put in special-case defaults
            // this is a deprecated feature that will soon go away!
            if (sToken.SpanExcluding(TOKEN_NAME_CHARS).IsEmpty()) {
                sAttr = sToken;
                pDefIter = pRoot->FindChildElement(TOKEN_INPUT);
            1
            else {
                // Split token into path-last-attr parts
                // find the last path component
                if ((iLoc1 = sToken.ReverseFind(SLASH_CHAR)) >= 0) (
                    sLast = sToken.Mid(iLoc1);
                                                  // note: don't discard '/'
                    sPath = sToken.Left(iLoc1);
                else {
                    sLast = sToken;
                    sPath = "";
                // split attr from sLast
                if ((iLoc1 = sLast.ReverseFind(ATTR DESIGNATOR)) >= 0) ;
                    sAttr = sLast.Mid(iLoc1+1);
                    sLast = sLast.Left(iLoc1);
                else (
                    sAttr = "";
```

Figure 14. Substitution Code page 2

```
}
        // now put the path back together
        sPath = sPath + sLast;
        // get the tree item. If full path given, search from root, otherwise
        // relative path from current tree item
        if (sPath(0) == SLASH CHAR)
            pDefItem = pRoot->GetTreeItemComplexPath(sPath);
        else
            pDefItem = GetTreeItemComplexPath(sPath);
    }
    if (pDefItem) {
        // get the substitution value
        if (sAttr.IsEmpty())
            sValue = pDefItem->m_sValue;
        else
            pDefItem->m_attrList.Lookup(sAttr,sValue);
    }
    else
        sValue = "";
                        // blank it out
    // found it, so make the substitution
    // put the sub string into the original
    sResult = sResult.Left(iLoc-TOKEN_PREFIX_LEN)
        + sValue
        + sResult.Mid(iLoc + sToken.GetLength());
} while (TRUE);
// perform the character mappings, if requested
if (bKeyMap) {
    // substitute any mapped characters
    CString sMap;
    sMap. Format (XML_CHAR_MAP);
    // do basic error checking
if (sMap.GetLength()) {
        if (sMap[0] != DEFINE_CHAR && sMap[sMap.GetLength()-1] != DEFINE CHAR) {
            int iMap:
            len = sRemains.GetLength();
            sRemains = sResult;
            do (
                iMap = sMap.Find(DEFINE_CHAR);
                if (iMap \le 0)
                    break;
                // set flag to replace special chars
                if (sMap[iMap-1] == XML_SPECIAL_REPLACE_FLAG) {
                    bReplaceSpecial = TRUE;
                    cReplace = sMap[iMap+1];
                    // replace all instances
                         iLoc = sRemains.Find(sMap(iMap-1));
                         if (iLoc < 0)
                                        // all substitutions performed
                            break;
                         sRemains.SetAt(iLoc,sMap[iMap+1]);
                    } while (TRUE);
                }
                sMap = sMap.Mid(iMap+2);
            } while (TRUE);
        1
    ١
    // replace all special chars if indicated
    unsigned long ch = XML_SPECIAL_CHAR_VALUE;
    if (bReplaceSpecial) (
        for (iLoc = 0; iLoc < sRemains.GetLength(); iLoc++)</pre>
```

Figure 14. Substitution Code page 3

```
if ((unsigned) sRemains(iLoc) > ch)
                            sRemains.SetAt(iLoc,cReplace);
          return sRemains;
     }
     // Get the first subtree at the specified complex-path. A complex-path
// has components of form /KEY:ID="VAL1"/SUBKEY:ID="999"/... Only a signal.
                                                                            Only a single
     // attribute is supported currently, but this may be expanded in the future
     // to support any number of keys. As a shortcut, if attribute name is left out, 
// 'ID' is assumed, e.g. above example is same as /KEY:"VAL1"/SUBKEY:"999".

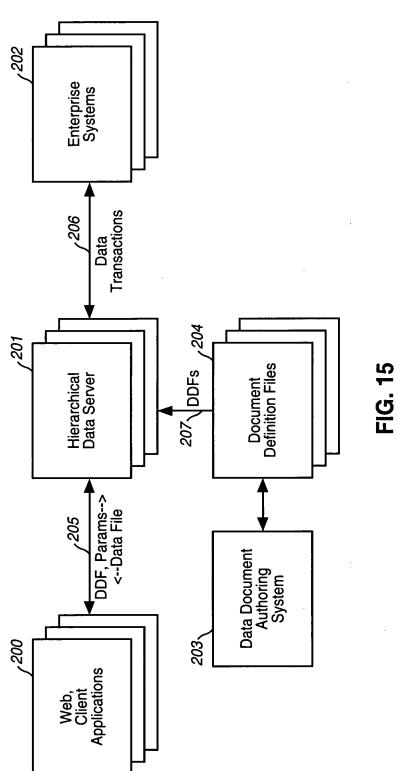
// The path may be relative, using path component '.' to represent the current 
// directory, '..' to represent a parent directory. Leading '/' represents
                                              410
     // the root of the tree.
     // Return NULL if not found.
     CTreeItem *CTreeItem::GetTreeItemComplexPath(CString sPath)
401
         BOOL pathEnd;
         CString sKey, sRemains, sIdAttr, sIdValue;
         int iLoc;
                   iIndex, iChild;
          BOOL bAttr=FALSE, bIndex=FALSE;
          POSITION pos;
         CTreeItem *pChildItem, *pFound;
          // check for reference to parent
         if (sPath[0] == DOT_CHAR && sPath[1] == DOT_CHAR) {
              ASSERT_VALID(m_pParent);
sPath = sPath.Mid(2);
              return m_pParent->GetTreeItemComplexPath(sPath);
         // search all children for the given path component sKey. Strip leading '/', './'
         if (sPath[0] == DOT_CHAR)
              sPath = sPath.Mid(1);
         if (sPath[0] == SLASH_CHAR)
              sPath = sPath.Mid(1);
         iLoc = sPath.Find(SLASH_CHAR);
         if (iLoc >= 0) {
             sKey = sPath.Left(iLoc);
              sRemains = sPath.Mid(iLoc + 1);
             pathEnd = FALSE;
         }
         else (
             sKey = sPath;
             pathEnd = TRUE;
         }
         // within the path component sKey, separate out the identifying attr-value pair(s)
         if ((iLoc = sKey.Find(ATTR_DESIGNATOR)) >= 0) (
             bAttr = TRUE;
             sIdAttr = sKey.Mid(iLoc+1);
              sKey = sKey.Left(iLoc);
              // find attribute value. If we have single value instead of "ID=val" form,
              // then assume the attribute is "ID", and only value is supplied.
              if ((iLoc = sIdAttr.Find(EQUAL_CHAR)) >= 0) {
                  sIdValue = sIdAttr.Mid(iLoc+1);
                  sIdAttr = sIdAttr.Left(iLoc);
                  sIdValue = sIdAttr;
                  sIdAttr = ATTR_ID;
             StripQuotes(sIdValue);
         else if ((iLoc = sKey.Find(INDEX DESIGNATOR)) >= 0) {
```

Figure 14. Substitution Code page 4

```
// hash mark indicates a 1-based index
        CString sIndex;
        bIndex = TRUE;
        sIndex = sKey.Mid(iLoc+1);
        sKey = sKey.Left(iLoc);
        iIndex = atoi(sIndex);
    else
        bAttr = FALSE;
                        // no attribute search at this level
    // for each child, search for match and proceed with lower level search
    // If children are indexed on ID, lookup the child directly, otherwise, search
    // children.
    if (m_childLookup) (
       pChildItem = GetHashedChild(sIdValue); // ID is Hash value
        // not the end of path, so keep searching if this is allowable path
        if (bAttr) (
            if (sKey == pChildItem->m_sKey && pChildItem->m_attrList(sIdAttr) ==
sIdValue) {
                if (pathEnd)
                    return pChildItem;
                else if ((pFound = pChildItem->GetTreeItemComplexPath(sRemains)) != NULL)
                    return pFound;
            }
                 // ignore attributes
        else (
            if (sKey == pChildItem->m_sKey) {
                if (pathEnd)
                    return pChildItem;
                else if ((pFound = pChildItem->GetTreeItemComplexPath(sRemains)) != NULL)
                    return pFound;
            }
       }
   }
    // otherwise do a sequential search
    for (pos = m_childList.GetHeadPosition(); pos != NULL; ) (
       pChildItem = (CTreeItem *) m_childList.GetNext( pos );
        // not the end of path, so keep searching if this is allowable path
        if (bAttr) {
            if (sKey == pChildItem->m_sKey && pChildItem->m_attrList(sIdAttr) ==
sIdValue) {
                if (pathEnd)
                   return pChildItem;
                else if ((pFound = pChildItem->GetTreeItemComplexPath(sRemains)) != NULL)
                    return pFound;
           }
       else if (bIndex) {
            // if this is the right key, increment count and check if we're there
           if (sKey == pChildItem->m_sKey && ++iChild == iIndex) (
               if (pathEnd)
                    return pChildItem;
                else if {(pFound = pChildItem->GetTreeItemComplexPath(sRemains)) != NULL)
                   return pFound;
           ŀ
                 // ignore attributes, get the first of this key
       else (
           if (sKey == pChildItem->m_sKey) {
               if (pathEnd)
                    return pChildItem;
                else if ((pFound = pChildItem->GetTreeItemComplexPath(sRemains)) != NULL)
                    return pFound;
           }
       }
   // if we got here and we're at the end of the path, we didn't find it
```

Figure 14. Substitution Code page 5

return NULL;



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